

The Great War—1261st Day

Teuton Trenches Abandoned Under Fire of Italians

Evacuation by Invaders Forced West of Cavazucchurina, Rome States

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Before the concentrated artillery fire of the Italian batteries on the northern front, the Austro-Germans have been compelled to evacuate some of their trench elements west of Cavazucchurina, between the Piave and Brenta rivers, it was announced by the Rome War Office today.

As the enemy's forces retreated from their positions they were caught under a destructive fire from rifles and machine guns and sustained heavy losses, the statement adds.

Aide from this section fighting actively during yesterday was confined chiefly to aerial operations, in which the Anglo-Italian forces scored important successes.

A squadron of British planes attacked a group of seven hostile machines early in the day and brought four of them crashing to earth without suffering any loss themselves, according to an official communique issued today. The Italian statement reports the downing of three other machines, one by a British flier.

Enemy's Losses Heavy

Retreating Force Caught by Artillery—Aviators Are Active

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Teutons Seize Food And Make Serfs of Conquered Italians

Men, Women and Children Over 15 Must Work 16 Hours a Day in Fields

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—All food supplies in private homes to be given up, and men, women and children to work in the fields for sixteen hours a day for the benefit of the invaders, are set forth in regulations imposed by the Austro-Germans upon the people of the conquered portions of Italy, according to the text of a Teutonic proclamation now in the hands of Reuters, Limited, and made public here today.

The proclamation reads in part:

"A house-to-house search will be made for all concealed arms, weapons and ammunition. All victuals remaining in a house must be delivered up. Every citizen must obey our labor regulations; all workmen and children over fifteen years of age must work in the fields every day, Sundays included, from 4 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

"Disobedience will be punished in the following manner: Lazy workmen will be accompanied in the work and watched by Germans. After the harvest they will be imprisoned for six months and every third day be given nothing but bread and water. Lazy women will be obliged to work and after the harvest will receive six months' imprisonment. The commandant reserves the right to punish lazy workmen with twenty lashes daily."

Russian Legion Goes To French Trenches

Battalion Formed of Soldiers Who Refused to Quit Fighting Germany

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The 1st Battalion of the Russian Legion, composed of members of the Russian expeditionary force which held a sector on the front in Champagne until the time of the

Where to Go to Church To-morrow

It's No Guess Work. The Lecture Is Conclusive "The Mysterious Number of Prophecy 666. For Whom Does It Stand?"

THIS QUESTION HAS BEEN WIDELY DISCUSSED BY THE PRESS

Prof. C. T. Everson, Casino Thr. 39th St. & 4th Ave.

LARGE CHORUS. MENY DE FLUTTER. DIRECTOR. MARY DAN HARRISON. SOLOIST. DOORS OPEN 7:15. FREE. LARGEST SUNDAY NIGHT AUDIENCE IN NEW YORK.

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Jan. 11 (DAY).—With the exception of hostile artillery activity east of Vimy Ridge, there is nothing to report.

(NIGHT).—The enemy, early this morning, made a raid south of Arras, but was repulsed. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity north of Ypres throughout the day.

Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties southeast of Monchy-lez-Tour. This morning.

Aviation. Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped Thursday on an ammunition depot in the vicinity of Courtrai and other targets. One enemy machine was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 11 (DAY).—In the Argonne, at Courtrai, and in the Vosges, in the region of Blomery, French detachments made incursions into the enemy lines and brought back prisoners. The artillery fighting was rather quiet at times, in the region of Monchy and north of Ypres, where patrol engagements have been frequent in the last week.

On Wednesday, Paris reports, two German aircraft were brought down by French fliers in aerial combats.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (DAY).—Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht. Attempts by the enemy after artillery preparation yesterday morning to penetrate our positions southeast of Ypres broke down. Throughout the day a lively artillery duel developed on the Flannery front and also southeast of Cambrai. Between Mouvaux and Marais during the evening and at dawn the British artillery became increasingly active to the greatest violence.

The French artillery also was busy on both sides of St. Quentin and on isolated sectors between the Oise and the Aisne.

Italian Front ITALIAN

ROME, Jan. 11.—Artillery fire, which occasionally became more intense in the Giarola Valley, took place along the front of the Asiago Plateau and in the Col. Canale. Monte Piz-Antoni, near West of Cavazucchurina the effective concentration of our trench mortars forced the enemy to evacuate some trench elements. The retreating enemy was caught under a heavy fire from our machine guns and rifles and suffered heavy losses.

Atmospheric conditions were favorable to aerial activity. Three enemy machines were brought down, one of these by British airmen.

Corset Factories Asked To Make Powder Bags

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Factories making automobile and carriage covers and corsets have been asked by the Council of National Defense to begin the manufacture of powder bags.

This is the first instance announced of steps taken to divert industrial plants to war work.

Bolo Pacha on Trial Feb. 4

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Bolo Pacha, who is charged with having conducted German propaganda in France, will be tried by a court martial, beginning February 4.

Prisoners Taken In French Raids

Petain's Men Again Probe Enemy's Front Line on West Front

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Petain's troops continued today their raids into the enemy's lines for purposes of reconnoitering. In the Argonne, at Courtrai, and in the Vosges, near Blomery, incursions into the front line trenches of the Germans brought prisoners and booty into the hands of the French troops.

The only action reported on the British front was a raid by the Germans south of Arras, which the British easily repulsed, according to Haig's communique. The duel of the big guns attained especial intensity east of Vimy Ridge, scene of the Canadian offensive in the summer of 1917.

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Australian Soldiers Favored Conscript

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 11.—Several days of political uncertainty followed the election of a new government, headed by William Morris Hughes. There has been no change in the making of the Hughes government. At one time it was thought that Mr. Hughes, the labor leader, would be commissioned by the Governor General to form a Labor government.

Complete returns show that the Australian soldiers, contrary to the first understanding, gave a majority for conscription.

Mexicans Reach Buenos Ayres For Latin-American Congress

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 11.—The Mexican delegation to the proposed congress of the neutral Latin-American nations has arrived here today. The presence of the Mexicans is expected to renew neutrality demonstrations. The members of the delegation were met by the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the committee from the neutrality league.

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Trinity Church

Sunday Service: 7:30 and 9 a. m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a. m., Litany. 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. 3:30 p. m., Evening and Sermon. 8 p. m., Service and Sermon.

Week-day Services: 7:30, 9 a. m., 3 p. m. Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 m.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Church of the Holy Communion

20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:15 A. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion.

Church of the Holy Spirit

11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:15 A. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion. 3:30 P. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion. 8 P. M.—Prayer, Holy Communion.

Church of the Holy Trinity

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"Kathi" Schrott, Actress Protege Of Franz Josef, Dies in Vienna

Intimate of Austrian Emperor Inherited Fortune When Ruler Died—Won Fame in Engagement in New York

LONDON, Jan. 11.—German newspapers received here announce the death in Vienna of the actress Katharina Schrott, for years an intimate of the late Emperor Francis Joseph and to whom he left \$250,000 in his will.

Katharina or "Kathi" Schrott first met Emperor Francis Joseph in the early 80's, when she had won considerable reputation at the Stadt-Theatre in Vienna as a mimic, and soon became known as "the woman behind the Austrian throne." Mme. Schrott, however, lived to see the day when permission was refused her to view the Emperor on his bier.

At the time of her first meeting with Francis Joseph the young actress was the wife of Nicholas von Kiss, a Hungarian, who died in 1899. Court gossip had it that the Empress Elizabeth, who had been known as the most beautiful princess in all Europe, was first to call her royal consort's attention to the young woman's loveliness of face, and she was appointed court actress of the Hofburg Theatre. Throughout the remainder of the Empress's life she befriended the actress and apparently the intimacy between her and the Emperor, about which the country soon was gossiping.

A Beautiful Woman

Katharina Schrott was described as an extremely handsome woman of the brunette type, tall and classically formed. Her eyes were large and blue and she had a wealth of dark hair. She was possessed of much personal magnetism and her manners were said to be charming.

The actress remained on the stage for many years as leading lady of the Hofburg Theatre. She occupied an establishment near the palace and nearly every morning Emperor Francis Joseph took breakfast with her.

After the Empress Elizabeth was assassinated in Switzerland in 1898, Mme. Schrott was the dearest of mourning. The Emperor more and more sought her companionship, and she was appointed "official reader" to amuse him during his periods of mourning. He caused to be published in the state paper of Vienna the following paragraph:

"The perfectly innocent character of the relations between the monarch and the actress are known to every one here who has the slightest acquaintance with Austro-Hungarian court life."

Influenced Aged Ruler

Katharina Schrott, the actress, then became a participant in affairs of state, playing behind the scenes, but wielding an influence over the aged Emperor that made Austro-Hungarian politics easier to gain her counsel. In politics she was at first an opponent and then a partisan of the Hungarians, who desired greater legislative privileges than the Dual Monarchy permitted. It was the actress who persuaded Emperor Francis Joseph in 1905 to receive in audience Francis Kossuth, son of the great Hungarian patriot and radical leader.

Mme. Schrott's career as a political power ended with the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, in November, 1916. A dispatch from Zurich at that time declared that the actress had been refused admittance to the Emperor's death chamber and had been requested to leave the castle immediately.

Vivisection's Foes Aiding Enemy, Say Pershing Doctors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In response to a request from the Red Cross War Council for specific advice from General Pershing's medical staff in France as to whether the Red Cross appropriation of \$100,000 for medical research was contributing toward the relief of human suffering, the following cable message has been received:

"The Medical Department of the United States army is in full accord with all the Red Cross is doing in this regard. It is co-operating and assisting in every way in research matters and is counting upon your help in this regard. It has asked the Red Cross to help it study the many problems of medical and surgical diseases among the Army Medical Corps must struggle."

"The research committee assists the Red Cross in the management of its funds and its experiments and controls the type and extent of experimentation. The research committee controls fully its research work, against which the anti-vivisectionists are protesting. English medical authorities are vigorously supporting with the Red Cross in research work."

"We feel that any one endeavoring to stop the Red Cross from assisting in its humanitarian and humane desire to prevent American soldiers from being diseased and protecting them by solving the peculiar new problems of disease, with which the army is confronted, is in reality giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

"Research work so far undertaken includes studies of anaesthesia, shell-shock and trench fever, which last will be the main line of investigation this winter. We are also investigating trench nephritis and foot-and-mouth diseases, including gas gangrene and tetanus. The animals used are principally guinea pigs, rabbits and white rats. Operations are being performed on animals are performed anaesthetized. Actually, very few animals have been used for this work."

U. S. Air Programme Far Behind, Says Flier

British Aviator Says Germans Will Have Advantage in Spring

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Germany will have nothing to fear from the United States air fighting forces during the coming spring because the American aircraft programme is "far behind" its schedule, according to Major William A. Bishop, winner of a Victoria Cross, who has been in the United States government's aircraft programme. He said that while France would find it impossible to further enlarge her airplane fighting forces during the coming half year, Germany, knowing America's intentions, has greatly expanded her flying corps in an effort to gain supremacy in air warfare.

Consequently, he declared, during the next few months Great Britain will have "to face the most terrible time she has yet faced and especially from the point of view of war in the air."

America's assistance in maintaining Allied air fighting superiority "may be felt" by summer, but during the spring months, Major Bishop said, "the United States will be a factor for the Germans to reckon with in the air."

South Bend Man Fired First Shot at Germans

Alexander Arch Writes to His Fiancee of His Exploit at Front

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 11.—A claimant to the honor of having fired the first shot at the Germans in France was disclosed here today in a letter from Alexander Arch, an artilleryman with the United States troops, to Miss Wilma Szabo, his fiancee. Arch in his letter said:

"I am up on the firing line now and sent the first shot over to the Germans."

The letter was dated November 15, 1917.

Exhausted Remnant of Enemy's Colonial Troops Pursued by British

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Dealing with the course of the operations in East Africa during the last month, an official communique issued today says:

"Having entered Portuguese territory at Ngomano as a factor for the Portuguese, disarmed and exhausted force, short of food and ammunition, a German column under General von Luttwitz moved up the Lujeza Valley, capturing several small isolated Portuguese posts, subsequently dispersing in scattered groups and raiding parties over the whole country between Mwanze, near Lake Nyassa, and the coast in the vicinity of Port Amelia."

"British mounted troops followed up the Lujeza Valley, the other columns, acting in cooperation with the Portuguese, disembarked at Port Amelia, and advanced east and north-east from the southern end of Lake Nyassa."

"Patrol encounters have occurred during the last few days in the Mwanze area, where an enemy detachment has been located."

The East African forces are the only German troops still at liberty outside of Europe.

Market Quotations for the Housewife

Edited by ANNE LEWIS PIERCE, Director of the Tribune Institute. With the Collaboration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, New York Office, and the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the City Board of Health.

Saturday, January 12, 1918

These retail and wholesale prices are offered as a basis for making up an economical market list—one that will help you in the buying, the dealer in the selling and the Food Administration in equalizing prices. The comment endeavors to put the reason behind the facts and to help in their practical application.

Eggs

THE principal thing to say about eating eggs is "Don't!" The best cold storage products are up to 50-53 cents in the chain grocery and retail markets. In the high class stores they are lower—40 to 45 cents; an interesting comment on the effect of demand on price, as more of the people go to the high class stores are still able to eat fresh eggs at 75 to 88 cents a dozen.

There is a reason of principle besides one of pocketbook for cutting down the egg ration just now. It is true that the activities both of the hen and the freight cars have been deferred and cut down by the weather and therefore the draft on the cold storage houses has been of necessity greater in January than is usual. It is also true that we had more than an average supply of cold storage eggs in town and we have at least three or four weeks' supply, probably, still on hand. During this time both the hen and the transportation facilities may come to our relief. We have here almost surely a case of speculation, selling and reselling among wholesalers, the eggs never leaving the cold storage houses during these transfers, and of a rise in price based on the psychological uncertainty as to just when the supply can be replaced, not on the actual price paid for the eggs. This reason for raising the price, it is doubt as to the price and time at which the stock can be replenished, has been specifically ruled against by the Federal Food Commission and is manifestly unethical under war conditions. The Federal Food Board is permitting a charge of 50 to 54 cents a dozen on candled No. 1 cold storage eggs. The prices quoted in the table do not go above this, but in our opinion this permission is merely following the market; it is not regulating or controlling it.

A COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN TYPICAL STORES AND LOCALITIES (JANUARY 10, 1918)

(Prices in cents per pound unless otherwise stated.)

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A COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN TYPE STORES AND LOCALITIES (JANUARY 10, 1918)						
(Prices in cents per pound unless otherwise stated.)						
PRODUCTS	Wholesale Price (Jobbers)	Retail Price				
		Chain Store	City Market	High class Store	Chain Store	
MEATS (Average wholesale price for dressed carcasses):						
Beef	15-20					
Sirloin			28-28-32		30-28	32-35
Round			32-28-32		38	35-40
Rib roast			22-26-32	28-36	20	28-35
Stew Meat			20-24-18-28	30-35		22
Lamb	20-25					
Chops			35-38-33-35	40	24	32
Leg			32	30	36-26	30-38
Stew			20-18-25	25-30	18	20
Pork	23-25					
Chops			32-35	40	34	
Shoulder			30-30-32	30	28-12	25-35
Ham (fresh)			34-32-36	32	30	
Veal	16-25					
Chops			34-28-35	40	26	30
Shoulder			25-25-32	32	28	32
Stew			24-16-20	25	18-12	
POULTRY, ETC.						
Rabbits, pair			25-50	60		
Chickens			32-30-35	42-45	30	35-35
Fowl			30-37-31		35	32-35
Turkey (fresh)			38-45			32
Geese (F & F)					28	30-35
FISH:						
Cod (F & F)	10-22		18-12-25	25-30	15	20-26
Haddock (F & F)	22-27			30	50	28
Mackerel (Frozen)	16-17		18	25	40	32
Flounder (F & F)	7-16			15	7	10-12
Smelts (F & F)	12-15			25-30		22
Pollack (F & F)	9-15			15	20	14
Whiting (Frozen)	4-5		9	12	40	10-12
DAIRY PRODUCTS:						
Butter	43-52		43-56-57	54-58		50-49
Cheese	16-25		29-28-36		37	31
Eggs (cold stg.) doz.	42-46		50	53-40-45		39
Eggs (fresh) doz.	64-75		71-75	80-85	75	65
Milk (loose), quart	10-11		11			
Milk (bottled), quart	12-13				14	15-16
VEGETABLES:						
Cabbage	1-3		5	6-8	4	
Lettuce, head	1.25-2.50	5-10	5	10	15	8-10-10
Onions	1-2		5	8-10	7	5-6
Potatoes	5-7.5		4	4-6	3	4
Tomatoes			12-20-25		35	20
Carrots	1-4		5	5	6	3-5
Turnips	1-4		4	4	7	3-5
Cauliflower	5-6		15-25	50	30	15-25
STAPLE GROCERIES:						
White flour (95 lbs.)	\$11.50-12		8		8-7	7
Rye flour (95 lbs.)	\$11-11.50				6-2-7	
Whole wheat (95 lbs.)	\$11.50-12				8-1-7	8-10
Cornmeal (100 lbs.)	\$5.50-6.00				10	9-7
Sugar	8-9		9		10	9-7
Rice	7-9		9-10	14	10	9-11
White beans	14-16		17-18	20	17	19
Split peas	10-12		14	15-24	14	21-14
Molasses, quart	12-19		20		20	20
Olive oil (quart)	\$13.50-15.00	1.15	1.40	1.15-1.25		95-110
*Dozen. †Single unit or head.						
ABUNDANT—Lettuce, celery, potatoes, turnips and onions.						
NORMAL—Grapefruit, oranges, kale, spinach, white cabbage and carrots.						
SCARCE—String beans, red cabbage, radishes.						

Oddities in Meat Prices

SEVERAL of our friends have suggested that we must be mistaken in reporting sirloin steak 30 cents a pound at the high class outdoor market. This is another time when truth is stranger than fiction. There are two reasons why round steak is selling for more than sirloin. The first is that the round has been so much greater that the price has gone up to be that the sirloin has been sold "as it falls," as the trade term is, which means that none of the waste is trimmed off and there is always a large bone in this cut. This factor of previous lower price has resulted in demand on the other (because of previous lower price) has resulted in round steak selling for 8 cents a pound more than sirloin in one of the stores, while they compete at an even price in the retail markets and the round costs 2 cents more in the chain stores. Any one who thinks that supply and demand cannot turn prices topsy turvy, that there is no force in economic laws, and that prices can be maintained by fiat might well give a moment's thought to this phenomenon. Usually the pendulum would swing back again, but the factor of waste is overemphasized just now, so there is no swing back. And sirloin takes a second place, even at a lower price.

Germans Beaten in Portuguese Africa

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The Grayfish Are Coming

TIME was when the conservative fish-eating public looked askance at tile and tuna fish. Now they are household words in the class out. The Bureau of Fisheries has decided that there is much in a name, and found that the public would not take the dorkish, a kind of young shark, to its frying pan, however sweet the flesh might be. Consequently they have rechristened it the grayfish, and are making an effort to have it sold. Barring the fact that it is very hard to skin and clean, and therefore will probably be more popular in the can than otherwise, The Tribune can bear witness to its delicious properties. Boiled, baked, or cut in two-inch pieces, dipped in cornmeal and egg yolk, and fried in butter or cottonseed oil, it is exceptionally moist and delicious in flavor—much more so, indeed, than haddock, halibut or hake. The wholesalers will sell grayfish at 5 to 6 cents a pound, so that it should retail at 10 to 12 cents. Watch for its appearance, but don't take it home with its head off and skin on, unless you want the cook to leave.

(This column appears on Wednesday and Saturday)